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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/750,853	01/05/2004	Marco A. Stacy	21834.00	3729
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			EXAMINER CHEN, CHIA WEI A	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/750,853

Applicant(s)

STACY ET AL.

Examiner

Chia-Wei A. Chen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/05/2004
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The references listed on the Information Disclosure Statement filed on 1/5/2004 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO/SB/08).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 8-10, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown (US 2002/0176712 A1) in view of Loyd et al. (US 6,624,845 B2).

As to claim 1, Brown teaches a portable wireless video system (Fig. 1), comprising:

- a mast (40) extendable to at least 12 feet from a base to an upper end, said base including means for stabilizing said mast (see [0047]);
- a pan and tilt mechanism (22) mounted to said upper end of said mast (see [0044]);
- a video camera (20) mounted to said pan and tilt mechanism (see [0044]);
- a remote wireless mechanism (wireless transmitting equipment) in electronic communication with said pan and tilt mechanism and said video camera, said remote wireless mechanism including a video transmitter for transmitting a video signal generated by said video camera and communicated to said remote wireless mechanism (see [0095]);

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but does not teach:

- a portable wireless terminal having a receiver for receiving wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism and a display for displaying sequenced images from said video signal,
- said portable wireless terminal also including a keypad for generating pan and tilt commands,
- said portable wireless terminal including a wireless transmitter for transmitting a command signal representative of said commands,
- said remote wireless mechanism including a receiver for receiving said command signal and controlling said pan and tilt mechanism in response to said command signal.

Loyd et al. teaches:

- a portable wireless terminal (504) having a receiver (520) for receiving wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism and a display (522) for displaying sequenced images from said video signal,
- said portable wireless terminal also including a keypad (526) for generating pan and tilt commands,
- said portable wireless terminal including a wireless transmitter (524) for transmitting a command signal representative of said commands,
- said remote wireless mechanism including a receiver (516) for receiving said command signal and controlling said pan and tilt mechanism in response to said command signal (see col. 4, lines 50-58, col. 5, lines 11-45).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the portable wireless terminal of Loyd et al. with the wireless video system of Brown so that the remote location for viewing surveillance images may be changed, or moved, while allowing optimum reception. (See col. 3, lines 14-16 of Loyd et al.)

As to claim 3, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1 wherein said mast is telescopically extensible and is extendable to at least about 20 feet in length (see [0047] of Brown).

As to claim 4, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, further comprising a microphone in electronic communication with said remote wireless mechanism, said video transmitter also transmitting audio signals generated by said microphone (see [0100] of Brown).

As to claim 8, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, wherein said camera and said pan and tilt mechanism are housed in a transparent housing (138, [0094] of Brown).

As to claim 9, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 8, further comprising a platform at an upper end of said transparent housing, said

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pan and tilt mechanism being suspended from said platform within said housing ([0094] of Brown).

As to claim 10, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, further comprising at least one additional pan and tilt mechanism mounted to said mast, each said additional pan and tilt mechanism having a corresponding video camera mounted thereto (see [0043] of Brown).

As to claim 12, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, wherein said means for stabilizing said mast includes a plurality of right angle tubes (84, [0056] of Brown).

As to claim 13, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 12, further comprising a platform supported by said plurality of right angle tubes ([0056] of Brown).

As to claim 14, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 12, further comprising a plurality of stakes for anchoring distal ends of said plurality of right angle tubes to earth ([0089] of Brown).

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3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Loyd et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Walling (US 6,056,450).

As to claim 2, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, but does not teach wherein said mast is telescopically extensible and is collapsible to about four feet in length.

Walling teaches wherein said mast is telescopically extensible and is collapsible to about four feet in length (col. 5, lines 21-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the collapsible mast of Walling with the portable wireless of Brown in view of Loyd et al. in order to facilitate transport and storage of the device. (See col. 5, lines 21-24 of Walling.)

4. Claims 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Loyd et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ogo (US 2001/0002467 A1).

As to claim 5 Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 4 but does not teach wherein said microphone is positioned remotely from said video camera and said remote wireless mechanism.

Ogo teaches wherein said microphone (203, Fig. 2) is positioned remotely from said video camera and said remote wireless mechanism (see [0069] of Ogo).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the remotely positioned microphone of Ogo with the portable wireless video system of Brown in view of Loyd et al. to reduce the electric power consumption by processing an automatic power on/off feature. (See paragraph [0012] of Ogo.)

As to claim 7, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1. Ogo teaches further comprising a loudspeaker (102) in electronic communication with said remote wireless mechanism and a microphone (116) in electronic communication with said portable wireless terminal, said remote wireless mechanism receiving a wireless audio signal originating from said portable wireless terminal in response to sound being picked up by said microphone, said remote wireless mechanism amplifying said audio signal and communicating said amplified audio signal to said loudspeaker (see [0058], [0059] of Ogo).

5. Claims 6 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Loyd et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Vertin (5,073,824).



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As to claim 6, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1, but does not teach wherein said video camera includes a standard tripod mounting adapter, said pan and tilt mechanism including a support that mates with said mounting adapter of said video camera.

Vertin teaches wherein said video camera includes a standard tripod mounting adapter, said pan and tilt mechanism including a support that mates with said mounting adapter of said video camera (camera mounted to tripod; col. 3, lines 58-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the video camera and tripod mount of Vertin with the portable wireless video system of Brown in view of Loyd et al. in order to provide a remote control camera capable of rotating throughout a 180 degree vertical arc. (See col. 3, lines 1-3).

As to claim 11, Brown in view of Loyd et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 1. Vertin teaches wherein said means for stabilizing said mast includes a tripod stand (col. 5, lines 26-28 of Vertin).

6. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Loyd et al. as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of DaGraca et al. (US 6,646,676 B1).

As to claim 15, Brown in view of Loyd et al. the portable wireless video system of claim 12, but does not teach wherein said remote wireless mechanism and said portable wireless terminal are in communication via a cellular telephone network whereby said wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism are conveyed to said portable wireless terminal by said cellular telephone network and said command signal transmitted by said wireless transmitter is conveyed to said remote wireless mechanism by said cellular telephone network.

DaGraca et al. teaches wherein said remote wireless mechanism and said portable wireless terminal are in communication via a cellular telephone network (213) whereby said wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism are conveyed to said portable wireless terminal by said cellular telephone network and said command signal transmitted by said wireless transmitter is conveyed to said remote wireless mechanism by said cellular telephone network (col. 4, lines 39-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the cellular telephone network of DaGraca et al. with the portable wireless video system of Brown in view of Loyd et al. in order to dynamically extract low-level features from a compressed digital video signal. (See col. 3, lines 55-57 of DaGraca et al.)

As to claim 16, Brown in view of Loyd et al. in further view of DaGraca et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 15, wherein said portable wireless terminal is a cellular telephone (col. 5, lines 20-23).

As to claim 17, Brown in view of Loyd et al. in further view of DaGraca et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 16, wherein said portable wireless terminal is a 3G cellular telephone (col. 5, lines 20-23).

7. Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loyd et al. (US 6,624,845 B2) in view of DaGraca et al (US 6,646,676 B1).

As to claim 18, Loyd et al. discloses a portable wireless video system (Fig. 5) comprising:

- a pan and tilt mechanism (514, col. 4, lines 38-39);
- a video camera (510) mounted to said pan and tilt mechanism (col. 4, lines 35-39);
- a remote wireless mechanism (512) in electronic communication with said pan and tilt mechanism and said video camera, said remote wireless mechanism including a video transmitter for transmitting video signals generated by said video camera and communicated to said remote wireless mechanism (col. 5, lines 55-56);
- a portable wireless terminal (504) having a receiver (520) for receiving wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism and a display (522) for displaying sequenced images from said video signal, said portable wireless terminal also including a keypad (526) for generating pan and tilt commands, said portable wireless terminal including a wireless transmitter (524) for transmitting a command signal representative of said commands, said remote wireless mechanism

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including a receiver (516) for receiving said command signal and controlling said pan and tilt mechanism in response to said command signal (see col. 4, lines 50-58, col. 5, lines 11-45);

but does not teach wherein:

- said remote wireless mechanism and said portable wireless terminal are in communication via a cellular telephone network whereby said wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism are conveyed to said portable wireless terminal by said cellular telephone network and said command signal transmitted by said wireless transmitter is conveyed to said remote wireless mechanism by said cellular telephone network.

DaGraca et al. teaches wherein said remote wireless mechanism and said portable wireless terminal are in communication via a cellular telephone network (213) whereby said wireless transmissions originating from said remote wireless mechanism are conveyed to said portable wireless terminal by said cellular telephone network and said command signal transmitted by said wireless transmitter is conveyed to said remote wireless mechanism by said cellular telephone network (col. 4, lines 39-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the cellular telephone network of DaGraca et al. with the portable wireless video system of Brown in view of Loyd et al. in order to dynamically extract low-level features from a compressed digital video signal. (See col. 3, lines 55-57 of DaGraca et al.)

As to claim 19, Loyd et al. in view of DaGraca et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 18, wherein said portable wireless terminal is a cellular telephone (col. 5, lines 20-23 of DaGraca et al.).

As to claim 20, Loyd et al. in view of DaGraca et al. teaches the portable wireless video system of claim 19, wherein said portable wireless terminal is a 3G cellular telephone (col. 5, lines 20-23 of DaGraca et al.).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Dowling et al. (US 7,221,520 B2) teaches camera control using wireless technology.

Coffey et al. (US 2004/0123328 A1) teaches a mobile surveillance vehicle.

### ***Inquiries***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chia-Wei A. Chen whose telephone number is 571-270-1707. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30 - 17:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, NgocYen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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NGOC-YEN VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER